

NATIONAL GUARD ACQUIT THEMSELVES CREDITABLY AT ANNUAL INSPECTION

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

"Very satisfactory indeed," said Major Dunning, of the Twentieth, the regular army officer designated by the War Department regulations to inspect the National Guard of Hawaii and who carried out his duty yesterday at Aala park, when asked for an opinion as to the appearance and drill of the men.

"The inspection was good. I found the men a fine appearing, strong and healthy lot and well drilled. Their work was very good and they appear to be a willing lot. I found their equipment clean and in good order, remarkably so for equipment that is not seen often than these men see theirs."

The National Guard, to the full strength of the six Honolulu companies and the band, put in a steady four hours at work before Major Dunning yesterday afternoon to earn this praise. Assembling at one o'clock, the final orders to return to barracks were not given until after four, at which time the regiment marched past the grandstand in review for Governor Frear and the large party assembled there. The inspection covered the entire line of work done by the men, equipment and tent inspection, marching, manual of arms, tactics and general appearance. And in every branch the militia boys and their officers acquitted themselves well and creditably.

Throughout the four hours of inspection, the movements of the men in line were watched with interest by some thousands gathered about the outskirts of the park, by hundreds clustered on the steps and terraces of the Japanese hotels and Chinese clubhouses along River street and Beretania avenue, and by the large number of officials and officers in the grandstand. In this party were the Governor, the officers of the general staff, Captain Otwell, of the Engineers, Senators Lane, Chillingworth and Knudsen, Representatives Hughes and Castro, Supervisors Hustace, Fern and Archer, and a number of citizens. Among the staff officers were Colonel and Adjutant General J. W. Jones, Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon General C. B. Cooper, Quartermaster General J. W. Short, Major J. W. Pratt, Lieutenant Colonel Fisher, Lieutenant Colonel Ziegler and Lieutenant Smithies.

The regimental officers taking part in the inspection were Colonel Sam Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel Coyne, Major Riley, Captain Gorman, acting major of the Second Battalion; Captain Cummins, the Regimental Adjutant; Merlin M. Johnson, the Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary;

First Lieutenants Townsend and Whitehouse. The 1st Company was commanded by Lieutenant Cook, the 2nd Company by Captain Coster, the 3rd Company by Captain Neely, the 4th Company by Captain Kea, the Signal Corps by Lieutenant Angus and the Ambulance Corps by Captain Moore. In no company were there over two members absent from the drill.

To the spectators the work of the men seemed to be nearly faultless, the lines moving with a precision and snap that showed plenty of hard drilling and willingness to obey on the part of the men, while the orders given by the various company officers rang clear and confident, in tones of those who know themselves and their commands. The manual of arms was as smooth and rhythmic as machinery, the rifles moving as one, while the rushes of the firing line, culminating in the bayonet charge and the victorious cheers of the veterans as they slew the imaginary enemy, was an approach to the spectacular that pleased the crowd mightily.

IGNORANCE OR WORSE.

At the conclusion of the official inspection, Major Dunning came into the grandstand and the regiment, band playing and colors flying, paraded past. As the colors approached, the Governor and his staff and the majority of those in the stand rose and uncovered. Some few did not, thereby drawing upon themselves the attention of Major Dunning particularly. Nothing was said at the time, but the fact was mentioned among the officers, one of whom expressed the hope that something would be said about the lack of courtesy to the flag.

THANKS OF THE COLONEL.

Returning to the drillshed, the men were addressed briefly by Colonel Johnson, who thanked them for the splendid and creditable showing they had made and the honest, consistent work they had gone through to make such a showing possible.

Following the address, the band played the National Air, and again it was noticeable that, among the scores standing before the open drillshed doors, only a few respected the air by doffing their hats.

Through Lieutenant Smithies, Governor Frear sent a message of congratulation to the men, stating that he based it on the expressions of appreciation made to him by Major Dunning. The Governor thanked the men for the splendid showing they had made. This message was delivered at the drillshed by Colonel Johnson, in the course of his address.

AMBASADOR WU TING FANG MEETS ALL COMERS

It was a great day for the Chinese of Honolulu, and a busy one for Minister Wu Ting Fang.

Just how busy a day it must have been for the minister may be judged from the fact that, leaving the steamship at the Hackfeld wharf about 9 o'clock, received with military honors, he made a call on Governor Frear, and later received one from the Governor.

Then at the Chinese Consulate on Sheridan street he received something like fifty members of the Chinese Students' Alliance; had a look at the Floral Parade as it entered the Punahou grounds; was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Chinese Consulate; was tendered a reception at the United Chinese Society headquarters, where more than a thousand Chinese paid their respects; was the guest of the Commercial Club at luncheon, and made an address; and then was the guest of the See Yop Society at dinner at its club house; and was whirled by automobile out to Waikiki and back by way of Punahou and Makiki; and reached his steamer at a quarter to five o'clock.

Two official calls, two receptions, two luncheons, and a Chinese dinner, besides a turn at "Seeing Honolulu" all in less than eight hours, is almost Rooseveltian in its strenuousness; and Minister Wu is sixty-one years old.

All over the Chinese section of the city the yellow dragon standard of the Middle Kingdom, greeted the rising sun yesterday morning. The Siberia chose a most convenient part of the day to arrive, and the powers that control the weather were propitious, and sent an ideal day. The good ship was sighted at daybreak off the harbor. The Quarantine doctors were more than an hour aboard before the yellow flag was lowered from the fore-top. It turned out however that Dr.

Wu himself was the cause of much of the delay. Then all souls aboard were mustered under their respective classifications. It was found that there was one fewer cabin passenger than the ship's manifest called for. Search presently revealed that it was the most notable passenger aboard, Dr. Wu, who was missing. A search revealed that he was in his bath. Pratique waited on his ablutions and his dressing.

Consul Chang Tso-fan went out in the customs launch to receive his country's distinguished representative. Lieutenant George Smithies of Governor Frear's staff also boarded the vessel outside the harbor to acquaint His Excellency with the plans which had been prepared for his entertainment, and to secure his acceptance of the invitations which had been extended to him.

The Minister breakfasted leisurely, and the Siberia was almost at the wharf before he returned from the dining saloon to his apartments where he received Consul Chang. With him he discussed the plans for the day and through him arranged for the exchange of official calls with the Governor, and the acceptance of such of the invitations as his stay in port would permit.

William Wong, a representative of the Chinese Students' Alliance, also went outside the harbor to greet Minister Wu on behalf of the Alliance. There is a Chinese Students' Federation, world wide, with which the Alliance is affiliated. Of this a number of Minister Wu's suite are members. When Minister Wu came ashore, he wore the badge of the Alliance, a rosette and ribbons of blue and gold, to show his sympathy for the purposes of the Alliance and the Federation.

Defendant in the action to quiet title of L. L. McCandless v. Oahu Railway & Land Co. denies every allegation of the plaintiff.

RELICS OF CAPTAIN COOK

In connection with the presence in Honolulu of Professor Vladimir Siratowsky, of the chair of political economy in the University of St. Petersburg, and the interest he is taking in the display of ethnological Hawaiian relics at the Bishop Museum, comes a story harking back to the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook and the adventures of his men after they had hurried away from these shores, leaving the body of their ill-fated commander behind them.

In Alexander's History, describing the visit of the great circumnavigator, occurs this paragraph, which has a direct bearing upon the reputed reason of the visit of the Russian professor to Honolulu and his reasons for staying here. The passage is:

"On the 3rd of February (1779), the day previous to the departure of the ships, Kalaniopu presented Captain Cook with an immense quantity of vegetables, a large herd of swine, and an extensive collection of kapas and red and yellow feathers. Captain King says: 'We were astonished at the value and magnitude of this present, which far surpassed anything of the kind we had seen at either the Friendly or Society Islands.'"

And these kapas and featherwork articles, cloaks and helmets, are said to have remained boxed up since they were placed in the hold of the Resolution that week when the outrages of the white strangers goaded the natives to turn upon them until they were brought out again to the light of day a short time ago in St. Petersburg. Professor Siratowsky having been the man to break the kapu under which the boxes had been apparently lying. The delicate feather work was found to be as fresh and as well preserved as when presented to Captain Cook by the Hawaiian chief over one hundred and twenty-five years ago.

Following the stashing of their commander and the death of several of the sailors that day in Kealahou bay, the British sailors set sail for the Arctic, touching last at Nihaou on February 25, 1779. From thence the vessels proceeded to Kamachkatka, and here, in some way, the gifts of Kalaniopu were landed and forgotten, despite their value. For many years they lay neglected in this Russian frontier port, finally being sent to St. Petersburg, with other historical and official material that had collected in the storehouses of the Kamchatka garrison. In the capital they were still neglected, no one taking the trouble to open the boxes and see what they contained, until their very existence in the dusty storeroom of some government warehouse was forgotten.

The years rolled on and the third century opened since the landing over of the treasures to the white stranger by the Hawaii king. Then the boxes of sandal-wood were brought out, the room they occupied being needed, and curiosity induced the knocking to pieces of the old boxes. The value of the contents was appreciated and the Hawaiian relics were turned over to the University museum.

Now Professor Siratowsky is here to consult with Professor Brigham over the valuable find and to obtain as correct a history of the beautiful featherwork cloaks as possible. He has seen those at the Bishop Museum and realizes fully now, if he had not before his arrival here, the uniqueness of the specimens of early Hawaiian handwork and artistic ability that have come so strangely into the possession of his university.

In the collection are some duplicates, specimens the like of which are not to be found even in the magnificent collection under Professor Brigham's charge, and it has been arranged that these will be exchanged for specimens, duplicates of which are now at the Honolulu museum. Thus both the local museum and that of the St. Petersburg University will be enriched.

The Russian professor leaves this week for Hawaii, intending to remain for some time on that island. One of the points he will visit, a point now of the greatest interest to him, will be the beautiful cove at Kealahou bay where the Resolution lay at anchor and on board of which the gifts to Captain Cook were made. It is probable, also, that he will visit Kauai during his stay here and make investigations in that section of the Garden Islands seized as a military post by his countrymen in 1815, the remains of their breastworks being yet to be seen.

LAHAINA LINES.

The Revs. O. H. Gulick and F. S. Seudder were in Lahaina on Friday and visited the school, where patriotic exercises were being held in honor of Washington's birthday. They are looking into missionary work among the Japanese of Maui.

Acting Superintendent Cox has sent to the teachers of this district a fine lot of fresh garden seeds, which the Delegate to Washington has kindly sent to the Bureau of Agriculture of Hawaii.

STRENUOUS TOIL OF APPRAISERS

LIHUE, February 22.—The appraisers of the Keala lands are through with the first part of their work and the Oahu delegates go up to town by today's boat to digest what they have absorbed.

The committee started in bright and early a week ago last Wednesday and has had a pretty strenuous time of it right through. The first day was spent in examining the Anahola and Kama-lomalo lands and their water possibilities. To those acquainted with the topography of that country it will be easily understood that the commissioners had cause to feel a little tired at night after having gone pretty thoroughly over that proposition. The next day was devoted to viewing Keala proper, while Friday was passed on the much discussed Kapaa tract. On Saturday the appraisers finished up their inspection with a visit to the Walpouli and Olohana lands.

They have now scattered to meet again in Honolulu in the first part of next month, and in the meantime they will study up the question and try to get at the value of the several parcels, so that when they come together again they can come to an easy agreement.—Garden Island.

GRAND JURY.

The grand jurors drawn to appear before Judge Hardy on March 4 are: C. B. Gray, A. Gandall, E. McCortison, F. Eggerking, A. Thellen, W. A. Wright, H. C. Sheldon, Joaquin Souza, W. K. Shultz, H. Schultze, J. R. Myers, W. Schleber, James Edwards, L. L. Mahu, C. W. Grote, H. A. Peller, Louis Conrad and H. Wolters.

Among the many passengers who took the Mikahala last Tuesday was Miss Mabel Wilcox, who started for Baltimore where she will remain for three years to fit herself for the work of a trained nurse. Miss Wilcox shows a good deal of pluck in choosing to undergo the pretty severe hardship connected with a nurse's training when it would have been so much easier to accept the worrisome life that the future seemed to offer her.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice Sr. gave a very pleasant reception to a number of the Lihue residents last Saturday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rice who were about to finish up their honeymoon trip.

On the evening of Saturday, February 15, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alexander gave a musicale in honor of Mrs. H. Isenbergs, who is soon going to pay a long visit to the Fatherland of Music.

Editor Advertiser: It is claimed that the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Lo Sun was caused largely because of a so-called complaint by me. There are some even now that think I really did make a complaint. But is information, given on request, of facts already known a complaint? A simple illustration will show it is not.

If I tell the head of a school that I saw one of his pupils, John for instance, smoking and playing cards in the school grounds, that is a complaint. But if the head of the school, having heard of the offense, comes to me for confirmation, and asks me, "Did you see John smoking and playing cards in the school grounds?" and I answer explaining that I did see the boy doing these things, that is not a complaint, but confirmatory information. The case seems very clear, that what I wrote about Lo Sun, when requested to do so, can not rightly be considered a complaint.

But even if a complaint had been made, which was not the case, was it right or just to at once arrest and imprison Mr. Lo Sun, for the supposed offense of not being a teacher, with absolutely no proof that he had intended to discontinue acting as a teacher, or had not planned to enter some other school? No notice was given to him, or opportunity for explanation, as to his future plans, before the unwarranted arrest. It is a fact that a young and well educated Chinese gentleman, who had come lawfully into our country, was disgracefully arrested and imprisoned, having to secure bondsmen to the amount of five thousand dollars to gain his liberty. And this for no crime whatever and simply on the supposition, unproved, that he had given up teaching in the Territory.

If, under any interpretation of the exclusion law, a mistake of this kind may occur, it is certainly time for true Americans to call for a modification of that law. The entire case, with all details, has been placed in Hon. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Ambassador's hands. A full account, with a letter of explanation, has also been sent to the President of the United States. It is hoped that a more just and kindly treatment of the Chinese may be secured.

E. W. THWING.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hartwell returned from Molokai in the Iwalani.

Old Sores Cured by "THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON" Druggists refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

THE QUEST OF THE WHALE HAS NOT LOST ITS LURE

That the quest of the whale has not lost all of its lure for adventurous spirits, is shown by the presence in these waters of the bark John and Winthrop. Aboard it are forty-one men, everyone of whom hopes for success in encountering and capturing the leviathans of the deep, for upon that success depends his compensation and profit for the cruise. For whalers are not paid by the month but by a proportion of the catch.

Captain William T. Shorey, the master of the John and Winthrop, has been a whaler for thirty-two years and a master of whaling vessels for seventeen. He has many reminiscences to recount, and the waterfront has been reveling in whaling adventures as it might if it had suddenly taken to reading "The Cruise of the Cachetot," and other of Frank Bullen's whaling stories.

Captain Shorey had a select audience at the Inter-Island ship chandlery yesterday afternoon which was interested in whaling and displayed it by the questions fired at the Captain. "Whalers ship on a lay," said the Captain. "That is, each man, in lieu of specified wages, receives a specified portion of the results of the catch, according to his position and experience. Thus every man is directly interested in the success of the venture. For instance the first mate will get say a twentieth of the catch. The second mate will get a twenty-second, or twenty-third; the third mate a twenty-fifth; the fourth mate a thirtieth and a fifth mate a fortieth. Then come the boat steers, each getting say a sixtieth. Then there are the ordinary seamen getting less still, and the beginners say the one hundred and ninetieth part. The cook will get a ninetieth or a hundredth lay."

"There are as many mates as there are boats, and a vessel the size of the John and Winthrop carries five boats. The first mate and usually the second mate do not stand watches. The watches are two on a whaling vessel just as they are on a merchant ship. But of course the lookout is what counts on a whaler. When we get into the whaling grounds the lookout is intense and unremitting, for it is upon that that the success of the cruise largely depends."

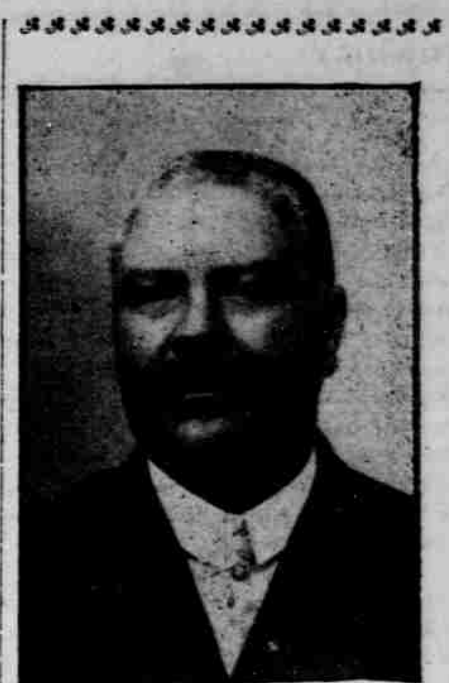
"When a whale is sighted it depends somewhat on his actions how many boats are lowered. If he seems to be moving slowly and keeping pretty well to the surface perhaps only two boats are lowered. But if the whale seems to be moving about, appearing first in this direction and reappearing in another and again in a third, all the boats will be lowered, as the chances of some boat getting him will thereby be increased."

"The old fashioned way of throwing the harpoon into the whale is still considered the best by most whalers. In order to successfully harpoon a whale the boat must come right up to the animal. The sea is usually rough and the boat is therefore bobbing up and down and it is no easy matter to hit the animal with the harpoon gun. It is much easier to throw the harpoon into the animal. We use a harpoon gun sometimes which is thrown into the whale just as an ordinary harpoon is. It consists of a gun barrel and on the side of the barrel is the regular harpoon, the point extending about fourteen inches beyond the muzzle of the gun barrel. There is also a steel rod alongside of the barrel the end of it extending not so far beyond the muzzle as the harpoon does. The gun is loaded with a bomb filled with high explosives, lignite and that sort of thing. When this is thrown properly the harpoon penetrates the body of the whale as far as the force given it will carry it. When the steel rod is mentioned strikes the body of the animal it is pressed back and strikes a percussion cap which fires the gun. The bomb is shot into the body of the whale and after a certain fraction of a minute, explodes, killing the whale. When all this goes off according to program it is very well. But that doesn't always happen, and so the good old hand harpoon still continues its usefulness."

"With each harpoon goes about 300 fathoms of line. This is about two or two and a quarter-inch line. Usually there is 200 fathoms of line in one tub, and 100 fathoms in another. Assuming that the harpoon has been well thrown, the first impulse of the whale as soon as he feels the weapon in his body is to throw himself about, and it is at such times that boats are smashed and men thrown into the water. Then usually the whale goes down and the rope has to be paid out. The whale does not go straight down, but at an angle, going forward as well as downward. The rope is paid out by a turn around the post and in paying it out the boat has to be watched that it is not towed too fast through the water nor otherwise endangered. But it is paid out pretty fast, and water has to be thrown on it constantly at the turn to keep it from burning. As the first two hundred fathoms is paid out, the third hundred is bent on to the second, and as that is paid out other boats are signaled, and as one of them comes up its line is bent on and it takes up the chase, the first one dropping out. I have seen three boats in succession come up, the lines of each of them being bent on in turn."

"Some whales go to greater depths than others, and some remain below longer than others. In my own experience I have known a whale to remain below for an hour and twenty minutes. The length of line paid out does not indicate the depth to which the whale has gone. Suppose a whale has gone down two hundred fathoms; it has gone on in advance a great deal more than that. But while he is rising the line is still going down. It follows his course, no matter what that course is.

"The sperm whale occasionally at-



Captain William T. Shorey of the Whaling Bark John and Winthrop, Who Has Been a Whaler for Thirty-two Years.

tacks a boat. Once in my own experience this has happened. Evidently enraged, the whale attacked first one boat, smashing it, and then a second one, and then attacked the one I was in. By good fortune we were able to fire a bomb into him, which, exploding, killed him and saved us. I have heard of similar experiences others have had, but they are not often, and I have never known of any other than the sperm whale to do it.

"The whales we principally seek are the sperm whale, for its oil, and the Right whale and the Bowhead, for whalebone and oil. The sperm whale oil is the most valuable oil, as that whale is the most prolific in oil. Sperm oil still continues to find a market for certain classes of lubricants, and in candles, notwithstanding the encroachment of the petroleum products. The oil of the right whale, the bowhead, the humpback, the grayback, and the other smaller kinds is known in the trade as black oil, and is used largely in tanning leather. But the whalebone of the right whale and of the bowhead gives them a value far above their oil."

"For a vessel the size of the John and Winthrop a catch worth \$40,000 is considered a fairly successful one. How many whales do we have to catch to amount to that? Well, it depends on the size and species of whale. Four of the right kind will do it; three might. It might take five or six or even more. A cruise lasts ordinarily from eight to ten months."

"There used to be fifty-four vessels going whaling from San Francisco every year. Now there are fourteen. I have been told that in the old days there were as many as three hundred whalers in this port at once."

Captain Shorey went on his first whaling cruise from Provincetown, Massachusetts, where he was born, in 1876. He sailed as a beginner; he came back as a boat-steerer. He determined to adopt it as his profession, and he has been at it ever since. He has been coming to Honolulu for twenty-five years. He has been a master of whaling vessels for seventeen. His home is in Oakland.

The John and Winthrop is on her way to the Japan coast and the Okhotsk Sea, taking this southerly route to avoid the storms and heavy weather that would be met in the more northerly course. From there, with the summer she will steer for the Arctic Ocean, where the best whaling grounds are and always have been.

THE ECLIPSE'S COMPASS.

Young Brothers, the harbor boatmen, have bought the compass of the American ship Eclipse which foundered about 950 miles north of these islands January 11. The compass as well as the other instruments of the ship were saved by Captain Larsen who sold the compass to Captain Campbell, who has now sold it to Young Brothers. It is a standard make of compass, and has a card large enough to steer by readily. Young Brothers will use it in their voyages between these islands.

THE SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

Two of the shipwrecked crew of the lost ship Eclipse will be sent to San Francisco by the Hilonian this morning, the United States paying their passage under the Navigation laws. Two others were sent by the Alameda last week. The two who are going by the Hilonian are Charles Scott and N. J. Brown. L. Leroux, another of the crew will ship as a seaman on the bark George Curtis, with Captain Herbert. Counting these three, eight of the survivors of the Eclipse, the Captain and seven of the crew, have left, or are about to leave Honolulu. Besides these, Mate Cameron has been offered the position of second mate on the schooner Alice Cooke. This leaves only four of the crew unprovided for, and these are still in the hospital.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

This is done with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of the bottle according to directions, return what is left and your money will be refunded. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Judge Lindsay yesterday further heard the water rights injunction case of McBryde Sugar Co. vs. Koloa Sugar Co.